

Pt100/Pt1000 temperature to Modbus TCP and MQTT network data acquisition

module WJ185

Product features:

Convert Pt100/Pt1000 thermistor to standard Modbus TCP protocol

- Supports communication protocols such as TCP Server, UDP, MQTT, etc
- Built in web page function, data can be queried through web pages

Standard 3-wire measurement method with automatic long line compensation

Using a 12 bit AD converter, the measurement accuracy is better than 0.1%

The accuracy of the calibration module can be programmed through the network

Wide power supply range: 8~32VDC

High reliability, easy programming, and easy application

Standard DIN35 rail installation, convenient for centralized wiring

Users can set module IP addresses and other parameters on the webpage

Low cost, small size, modular design

• Dimensions: 106 mm x 59mm x 37mm

Typical applications:

• Signal measurement, monitoring, and MQTT reporting

TCP network, data collection

Intelligent building control, security engineering and other application systems

• Industrial automation control system **diagram** of TCP network, WJ185 module appearance diagram Equipment operation monitoring, MES system

Measurement of sensor signals

• Acquisition and recording of industrial field data

Development of medical and industrial control products

Pt100/Pt1000 temperature signal measurement

Product Overview:

The WJ185 product is an IoT and industrial Ethernet acquisition module that enables transparent data exchange between sensors and networks. The analog data from sensors can be forwarded to the network.

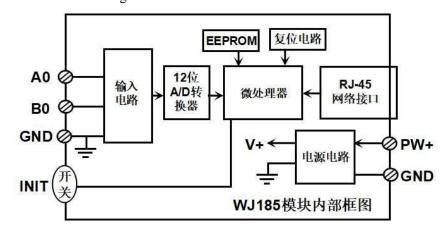


Figure 2 Internal Block Diagram of WJ185 Module

The WJ185 series products include power conditioning, Pt100/Pt1000 temperature signal acquisition, and RJ-45 network interface communication. The communication method adopts MODBUS TCP protocol. TCP is a transport layer based protocol that is widely used and a reliable connection oriented protocol. Users can directly set module IP



WJ185



addresses, subnet masks, etc. on the webpage. Can be used for monitoring and controlling the operation of sensor devices.

The WJ185 series products are intelligent monitoring and control systems based on microcontrollers, where user set module IP addresses, subnet masks, and other configuration information are stored in non-volatile memory EEPROM.

The WJ185 series products are designed and manufactured according to industrial standards, with strong anti-interference ability and high reliability. The working temperature range is -45 °C to+80 °C.

Function Introduction:

The WJ185 remote I/O module can be used to measure 1 Pt100/Pt1000 temperature signal.

1. Temperature signal input

12 bit acquisition accuracy, 1 temperature signal input. Measure temperature range -200~600 degrees. The product has been fully calibrated before leaving the factory. During use, users can also easily program and calibrate themselves.

2. Communication Protocol

Communication interface: RJ-45 network interface. The two indicator lights at the network port position, the Link light (green light) stays on and the Data light (yellow light) stays on after the network cable is plugged in.

Communication protocol: MODBUS TCP protocol is adopted to achieve industrial Ethernet data exchange. It can also communicate with modules through TCP sockets.

Network cache: 2K bytes (for both sending and receiving)

Communication response time: less than 10mS.

3. Anti interference

There is a transient suppression diode inside the module, which can effectively suppress various surge pulses and protect the module.

Product model:

WJ185 - Z□ - RJ45

Input type: Z □			Communication interface: RJ45	
code	explain	code	explain	
Z1	PT100 , -200~600°C	RJ45	Output as RJ-45 network interface	
Z5	PT1000 , -200~600°C			

Selection example 1: Model: **WJ185-Z1-RJ45** represents 1 **PT100**, -200~600 °C signal input, and the output is an RJ-45 network interface

Selection Example 2: Model: WJ185-Z5-RJ45 represents 1 PT1000, -200~600 °C signal input, output is RJ-45 network interface

WJ185 General Parameters:

(Typical @+25 °C, Vs is 24VDC) Input type: Pt100 input/Pt1000 input

Measurement temperature range: -200~600 °C

Accuracy: 0.1%

Temperature drift: ± 50 ppm/°C (± 100 ppm/°C, maximum)

Bandwidth: -3 dB 10 Hz

Conversion rate: 4Sps (factory default value, users can modify the conversion rate on the webpage.)

You can set the AD conversion rate to 2SPS, 4SPS, 8SPS, 16SPS, 32SPS, 50SPS, 80SPS, 100SPS by sending commands



Signal Isolators & Conditioners

Common mode rejection (CMR): 120 dB (1k Ω Source Imbalance @ 50/60 Hz) Normal mode suppression (NMR): 60 dB (1k Ω Source Imbalance @ 50/60 Hz)

Input protection: overvoltage protection, overcurrent protection

Communication: MODBUS TCP communication protocol or TCP socket character protocol or MQTT protocol

Web page: Supports web access module and web page setting module parameters.

Interface: RJ-45 network interface.

Communication response time: 100 ms maximum

Working power supply:+8~32VDC wide power supply range, with internal anti reverse and overvoltage protection

circuits

Power consumption: less than 3W Working temperature: -45~+80 °C

Working humidity: 10~90% (no condensation)

Storage temperature: -45~+80 °C

Storage humidity: 10~95% (no condensation) Dimensions: 106 mm x 59mm x 37mm

Pin definition and wiring:

Pin	name	Description	Pin	name	Description
one		Enter AD configuration made	three	GND	Negative terminal of power supply,
	(Switch) INIT	Enter AP configuration mode switch	tillee		signal common ground
(Switch)			four	PW+	Positive end of power supply
	p.		GND	Simulate signal ground, B2 terminal	
two			five		of thermistor input
(Interne	(Interne RJ-45 t port)	RJ-45 network interface	six	В0	B1 terminal of thermistor input
t port)			seven	A0	The A terminal of the thermistor
					input

Note: The pins with the same name are internally



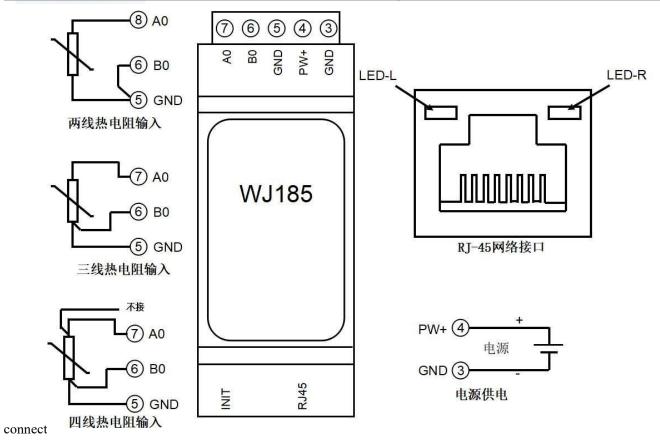
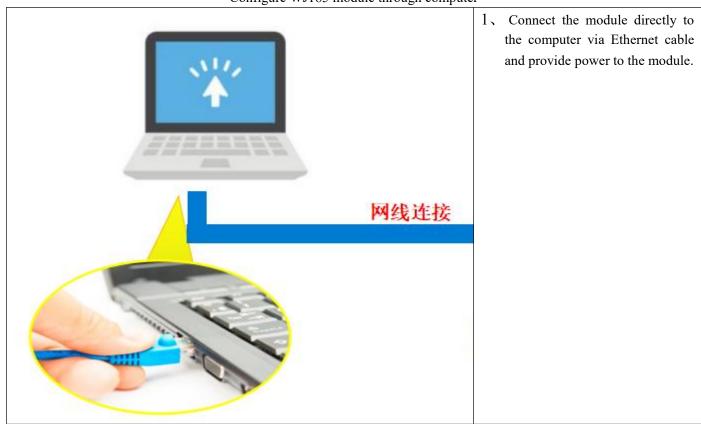
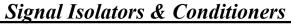
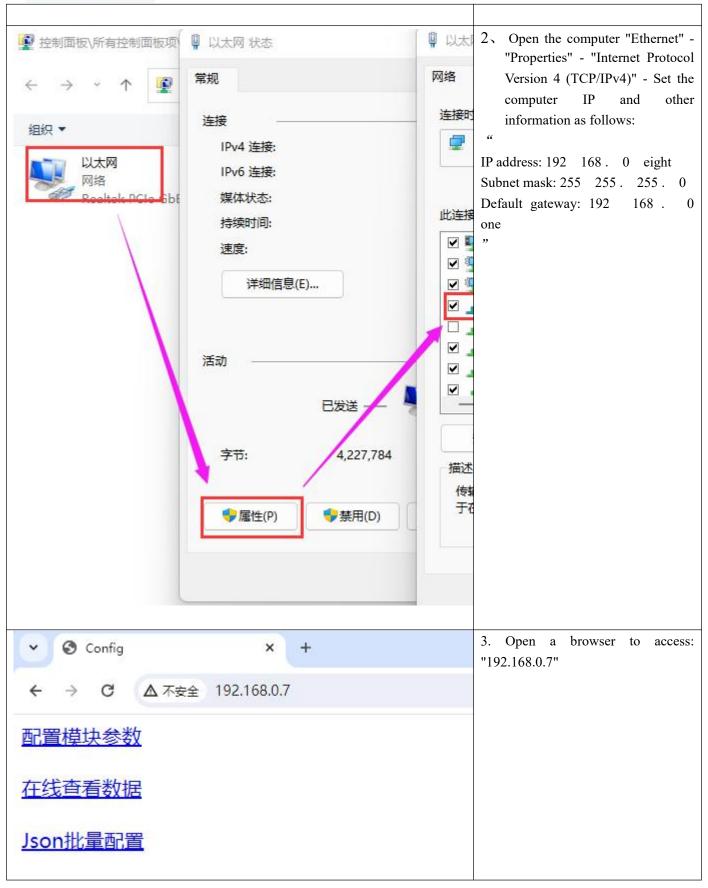


Figure 3 Wiring diagram of WJ185 module Configure WJ185 module through computer











Signal Isolators & Conditioners



Character Communication Protocol:

MQTT protocol: After a successful connection, a command is sent to the MQTT subscription topic of the module, and the replied data is displayed on the MQTT publication topic of the module.

Under working modes such as TCP Server, TCP Client, UDP Mode, Web Socket, etc.: After a successful connection, commands can be sent and data can be received.



(1) Read data command

Send: # 01 (If timed automatic reporting is set, there is no need to send commands, the module will report data at regular intervals)

Reply: {"time": "24451", "devname": "92FB36605DB7", "temp": [-199.502258]}

Format Description:

The module name 'devName' can be modified on the webpage as needed

The internal time of the 'time' module, measured in mS.

The temperature data collected by the "temp" module is in °C.

You can also read a single set of data:

```
#01>temp reply: {"temp": [-199.502258]}
```

2. Read configuration commands

The configuration parameters of the reading module can also be viewed directly on the webpage.

```
Send:% 01ReadConfig
```

```
Reply: {"version": "V1.0", "dataRate": 1, "setIP": 1, "mac": "EE: 86: B0:52:7F:12", "ipAddress": "192.168.0.7", "gateway": "192.168.0.1", "netmask": "255.255.255.0", "work mode": 0, "localPort": 23, "remoteServerIP": "192.168.0.160", "remotePort": 23, "setQuickUp": 0, "sendTime": 0, "devName": "EE86B0527F12", "setMQTT": 0, mqttHostURL ":" broker. emqx. io "," contentId ":" EE86B0527F12 "," username ":" "," passwd ":" "," topic ":"/wayjun/sub "," port ": 1883," pubTime ": 1000," subtopic ":"/wayjun/sub "}
```

3. Set configuration commands

The configuration parameters of the module can also be set directly on the webpage. You can set all or some parameters, and the module will automatically restart after setting.

send out:

 $\label{lem:way:state} $$\%01$ WriteConfig{"version":"V1.0","dataRate":1,"setIP":1,"mac":"EE:86:B0:52:7F:12","ipAddress":"192.168.0.7","gate way":"192.168.0.1","netmask":"255.255.255.0","workmode":0,"localPort":23,"remoteServerIp":"192.168.0.160","remotePort":23,"setQuickUp":0,"sendTime":0,"devName":"EE86B0527F12","setMQTT":0,"mqttHostUrl":"broker.emqx.io","clientId":"EE86B0527F12","username":"","passwd":"","topic":"/wayjun/pub","port":1883,"pubTime":1000,"subtopic":"/wayjun/sub"}$

You can also set only a single parameter, such as modifying IP:% 01WriteConfig {"ipAddress": "192.168.0.7"}

Reply: 101 (cr) indicates successful setting? 01 (cr) indicates a command error

Modbus TCP protocol

The module defaults to one Modbus TCP Server at the factory, no need to set it up, just communicate according to the Modbus TCP protocol. If more Modbus TCP servers are needed, please change the module's working mode to Modbus TCP in the configuration parameters. Supports up to 6 Modbus TCP servers.



(1) Modbus TCP data frames:

Transmission over TCP/IP Ethernet, supporting Ethernet II and 802.3 frame formats. As shown in Figure 3, the Modbus TCP data frame consists of three parts: packet header, function code, and data.



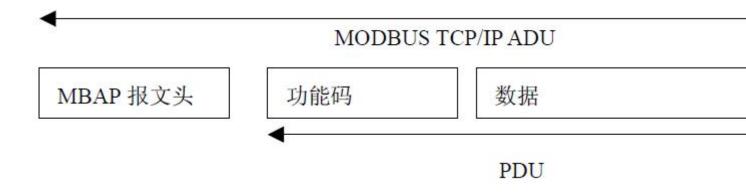


Figure 6: Request/Response of MODBUS on TCP/IP

(2) MBAP message header description:

The MBAP header (MBAP, Modbus Application Protocol, Modbus Application Protocol) is divided into 4 fields, totaling 7 bytes, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1: MBAP Message Header

Domain	Length (B)	Description	
Transmission	2 bytes	Indicate the transmission of a MODBUS query/response	
identification			
Protocol Logo	2 bytes	0=MODBUS protocol	
Length	2 bytes	Subsequent byte count	
Unit identifier	1 byte	Identification code of remote slave station connected on	
		serial link or other bus	

(3) Modbus function code:

Modbus function codes are divided into three types, namely:

- (1) Public Function Code: Defined function codes that ensure their uniqueness and are recognized by Modbus.org;
- (2) There are two sets of user-defined function codes, namely 65-72 and 100-110, which do not require approval but do not guarantee the uniqueness of code usage. If it becomes public code, it needs to be approved by RFC;
- (3) The reserved functional code, which is used by certain companies on certain traditional devices, cannot be used for public purposes.

Among the commonly used public function codes, WJ89 supports some function codes, as shown below:

Function code		name	explain	
03	Read Holding Register	Read and hold register	1 represents high level, 0 represents low level.	

(4) Description of supported function codes

03 (0x03) Read hold register

In a remote device, use this function code to read the contents of consecutive blocks in the hold register. The request PDU specifies the starting register address and the number of registers. Address registers from scratch. Therefore, addressing registers 1-16 are 0-15. In the response message, each register has two bytes, with the first byte being the data high bit and the second byte being the data low bit.

Example of function code 03, read input analog quantity, register address 40001:

request	response
---------	----------



Field Name		hexadecim	Field Name		hexadecimal
		al			
	Transmissio	01		Transmission	01
	n	00		identification	00
	identificatio				
MBAP	n		MBAP		
message header	Protocol	00	message	Protocol Logo	00
	Logo	00	header		00
	length	00		length	00
		06			05
	Unit	01		Unit identifier	01
	identifier				
Function cod	Function code		Function code		03
Starting address Hi		00	Byte count		02
Starting address Lo		00	Register value Hi (0x00)		00
Register number Hi		00	Register value Lo (DI7-DI0)		00
Register number Lo		01			

Register address description for WJ185 (note: addresses are all decimal numbers) Supports registers with function code 03.

Address 4X	Address (PC,	Data content	attrib	Data Explanation
(PLC)	DCS)		ute	
forty thousand and one	0	Integer temperature value	read-o nly	The measured temperature data, signed integer, divided by 10 equals the actual temperature. If the data is -8888, it indicates a short circuit in the thermal resistance, If the data is 8888, it indicates a thermoelectric blocking line.
40003~40004	2~3	Actual engineering value	read-o nly	Measured temperature data, 32-bit floating-point number, The storage order is CDAB For example, channel 0, the low 16 bits are in register 40003, The top 16 bits are in register 40004. If the data is -888.88, it indicates a short circuit in the thermal resistance, If the data is 888.88, it indicates a thermoelectric blocking line.
forty thousand two hundred and eleven	two hundred and ten	Module Name	read-o nly	High position: 0x01 Low position: 0x85



Calibration module:

The product has been calibrated before leaving the factory, and users can use it directly without calibration.

During use, you can also use the product's calibration function to recalibrate the module. When in school, the module needs to input appropriate signals, and different input ranges require different input signals.

To improve calibration accuracy, it is recommended to use the following equipment for calibration:

1. A high-precision resistor box that can be precise to 0.01 ohms

Calibration process

- 1. Connect the corresponding input signal to the channel that needs to be calibrated according to the input range of the module.
- 2. Input 0 ohms to the WJ185 module.

After the signal stabilizes, send \$01 {"calibrationCH0": 0} to the WJ185 module, and the module will perform zero point calibration.

4. Input the resistance signal corresponding to 600 degrees to the WJ185 module.

For example, Pt100, with a full range of 600 degrees, adjust the resistance of the resistance box to 313.708 ohms

For example, Pt1000, with a full range of 600 degrees, adjust the resistance of the resistance box to 3137.08 ohms

After the signal stabilizes, send \$01 {"calibrationCH0": 1} to the WJ185 module, and the module will perform full-scale calibration.

6. Calibration completed

Common problems with WJ185

1. Cross network segment issues

If the IP of the device and the communicating PC are not in the same network segment and are directly connected via Ethernet or under the same sub router, then the two cannot communicate at all.

give an example:

Device IP: 192.168.0.7 Subnet mask: 255.255.255.0 PC's IP: 192.168.1.100 Subnet mask: 255.255.255.0

Due to the device's IP being 192.168.0.7, it is unable to log in to the device's webpage or ping it on the PC.

If you want the two to communicate, you need to set the subnet mask of the device and PC, as well as the subnet mask on the router, to 255.255.0.0, so that you can log in to the module webpage.

2. The device can ping, but the webpage cannot be opened

There may be several reasons for this:

- 1) The device has set a static IP address that conflicts with the IP addresses of existing devices in the network
- 2) The HTTP server port has been modified (default should be 80)
- 3) Other reasons

Solution: Reset the device to an unused IP address; Restore factory settings or enter the correct port when opening the browser.

3. Every once in a while, there is a disconnection and reconnection

Every once in a while, there will be a phenomenon of disconnection and reconnection

Reason: There is an issue of IP address conflict between the serial server and other devices

4. Communication is abnormal, network connection cannot be established, or search cannot be found

The firewall of the current computer needs to be turned off (in the Windows firewall settings)

Three local ports must not conflict, meaning they must be set to different values. Default values are 23, 26, and 29



Having illegal MAC addresses, such as full FF MAC addresses, may result in inability to connect to the target IP address or duplicate MAC addresses.

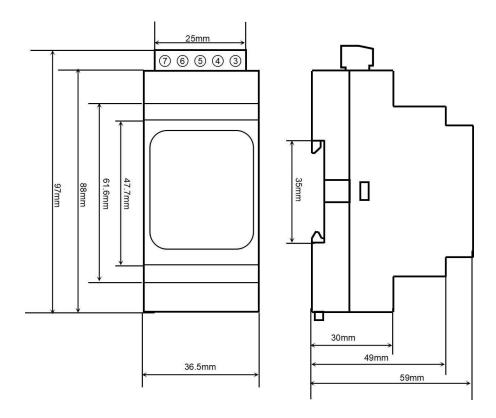
Illegal IP addresses, such as network segments that are not in the same network segment as the router, may not be able to access the external network.

5. Hardware problem search

Poor power supply from the power adapter or poor contact of the plug

If the power light and network port light are not on, it means there is no power supply or the hardware is broken

Dimensions: (Unit: mm)



Can be installed on standard DIN35 rails

guarantee:

Within two years from the date of sale, if the user complies with the storage, transportation, and usage requirements and the product quality is lower than the technical specifications, it can be returned to the factory for free repair. If damage is caused due to violation of operating regulations and requirements, device fees and maintenance fees shall be paid.

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